

**THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS**  
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**TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION**  
**TITLE 48—TERRITORIES AND INSULAR**  
**POSSESSIONS**

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radio for short periods at irregular intervals at locations where wire facilities are not available.\*† [Rule 354]

**11.52 Authority for use of stations.** Temporary service licenses do not permit the use of the transmitter licensed, except with the express authority of the Commission, which shall be obtained as hereinafter provided:

Application for authority to use motion-picture stations shall be submitted, either by letter or telegram to the Commission, at least 2 days before such use is contemplated and shall include a statement as to the period of use desired, the exact points between which communication is desired, and the availability of other means of communication.\*† [Rule 357, as amended Sept. 15, 1936]

**11.53 Station logs.** Each licensee shall maintain adequate records of the operation of each station, including:

- (a) Hours of operation.
- (b) Frequencies used.
- (c) Nature of transmission.

This information shall be made available upon request by authorized Government representatives.\*† [Rule 358]

#### MOTION-PICTURE STATIONS

**11.61 Definition.** The term "motion-picture station" means a station used in connection with the filming of motion pictures for communication between field-production units or between headquarters and field-production units while on location.\*† [Rule 355]

**11.62 Frequencies assigned.** The frequency 1,652 kilocycles is allocated for use by motion-picture stations.\*† [Rule 359]

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## SUBPART—GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Section 12.1 Renewal or modification of station and operator licenses.** Amateur station licenses and/or amateur operator licenses may, upon proper application, be modified or renewed provided: (a) The applicant has used his station to communicate by radio with at least three other amateur stations during the 3-month period prior to the date of submitting the application, or (b) in the case of an applicant possessing only an operator's license, that he has similarly communicated with amateur stations during the same period. Proof of such communication must be included in the application by stating the call letters of the stations with which communication was carried on and the time and date of each communication. Lacking such proof, the applicant will be ineligible for a license for a period of 90 days. This section shall not prevent renewal of an amateur station license to an applicant who has recently qualified for license as an amateur operator.<sup>†</sup> (Sec. 4, 44 Stat. 1163, secs. 4 (i), 604, 48 Stat. 1068, 1103; 47 U.S.C. 154, 84, (i), 604) [Rule 402, as amended, Apr. 2, 1935]

<sup>†</sup>The source of §§ 12.1 to 12.122, inclusive, (except for amendments and additional rules noted in the text,) is Rules and regulations of the Federal Radio Commission, effective Oct. 3, 1933, as adopted by the Federal Communications Commission, July 11, 1934.

**12.2 Operator and station licenses to run concurrently.** An amateur station license shall be issued so as to run concurrently with the amateur operator's license and both licenses shall run for 3 years from the date of issuance. If either the station license or the operator's license is modified during the license term, both licenses shall be re-issued for the full 3-year term: Provided, however, If an operator's license is modified only with respect to the class of operator's privileges,

the old license may be endorsed, in which case the expiration date will not change.\*† [Rule 410]

\*§§ 12.2 to 12.141, inclusive, (with the exceptions noted in the text,) issued under the authority contained in sec. 4, 44 Stat. 1163, sec. 604, 48 Stat. 1103; 47 U.S.C. 84, 604.

**12.3 Separability of operator and station licenses.** An amateur operator's license may be granted to a person who does not desire an amateur station license, provided such applicant waives his right to apply for an amateur station license for 90 days subsequent to the date of application for operator's license.\*† [Rule 366 (a)]

#### SUBPART—AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

**12.11 Amateur operator; definition.** The term "amateur radio operator" means a person holding a valid license issued by the Federal Communications Commission who is authorized under the regulations in this part to operate amateur radio stations.\*† [Rule 364]

#### LICENSES

**12.21 Operation authorized.** Amateur operators' licenses are valid only for the operation of licensed amateur stations, provided, however, any person holding a valid radio operator's license of any class may operate stations in the experimental service licensed for, and operating on, frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles.\*† [Rule 401]

**12.22 Class of operators and privileges.** There shall be but one main class of amateur operator's license, to be known as "amateur class", but each such license shall be limited in scope by the signature of the examining officer opposite the particular class or classes of privileges which apply, as follows:

**Class A.** Unlimited privileges.

**Class B.** Unlimited radiotelegraph privileges. Limited in the operation of radiotelephone amateur stations to the following bands of frequencies: 1,800 to 2,000 kilocycles; 28,500 to 30,000 kilocycles; 56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles; 400,000 to 401,000 kilocycles.

**Class C.** Same as class B privileges, except that the Commission may require the licensee to appear at an examining point for a supervisory written examination and practical code test during the license term. Failure to appear for examination when directed to do so, or failing to pass the supervisory examination, the license held will be canceled and the holder thereof will not be issued another license for the class C privileges.† (Sec. 4, 44 Stat. 1163, secs. 4 (i), 604, 48 Stat. 1068, 1103; 47 U.S.C. 84, 154 (i), 604) [Rule 403, as amended Oct. 5, 1937]

**12.23 Issuance of duplicate licenses.** Any licensee applying for a duplicate license to replace an original which has been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, shall submit an affidavit to the Commission attesting to the facts regarding the manner in which the original was lost. Duplicates will be issued in exact conformity with the original, and will be marked "duplicate" on the face of the license.\*† [Rule 413]

\*For statutory citation, see note to § 12.2.

†For source citation, see note to § 12.1.



**12.24 Oath and signature of licensee.** Licenses are not valid until the oath of secrecy has been executed and the signature of the licensee affixed thereto.\*† [Rule 414]

**12.25 Recognition of other classes of licenses.** An applicant for any class of amateur operator's privileges who has held a radiotelephone second-class operator's license or higher, or an equivalent commercial grade license, or who has been accorded unlimited amateur radiotelephone privileges, within 5 years of the date of application may only be required to submit additional proof as to code ability and/or knowledge of the laws, treaties, and regulations affecting amateur licensees.\*† [Rule 405]

**12.26 Previous authorizations.** An applicant for the class B or C amateur operator's privileges who has held a radiotelegraph third-class operator's license, or higher, or an equivalent commercial grade license, or who has held an amateur extra first-class license within 5 years of the date of application may be accorded a license by passing an examination in laws, treaties, and regulations affecting amateur licensees.\*† [Rule 406]

#### EXAMINATION FOR LICENSES

**12.31 Scope and place of examination.** The scope of examinations for amateur operators' licenses shall be based on the class of privileges the applicant desires, as follows:

**Class A.** To be eligible for the class A amateur operator's privileges the applicant must have been a licensed amateur operator for at least 1 year and must personally appear at one of the Commission's examining offices, and take the supervisory written examination and code test. (See §§ 1.71, 1.72.) Examinations will be conducted at Washington, D. C., on Thursday of each week, and at each radio district office of the Commission on the days designated by the inspector in charge of such office. In addition, examinations will be held quarterly in the examining cities listed in paragraph 30 on the dates to be designated by the inspector in charge of the radio district in which the examining city is situated. The examination will include the following:

(a) Applicant's ability to send and receive in plain language messages in the International Morse Code (five characters to the word) at a speed of not less than 13 words per minute.

(b) Technical knowledge of amateur radio apparatus, both telegraph and telephone.

(c) Knowledge of the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, subsequent acts, treaties, and rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission affecting amateur licensees.

**Class B.** The requirements for class B amateur operators' privileges are similar to those for the class A, except that no experience is required and the questions on radiotelephone apparatus are not so comprehensive in scope.

**Class C.** The requirements for class C amateur operators' privileges shall be the same as for the class B except the examination will

be given by mail. Applicants for class C privileges must reside more than 125 miles air line from the nearest office of the Commission and the nearest point named in § 2.66, or in a camp of the Civilian Conservation Corps, or be in the regular military or naval service of the United States at a military post or naval station; or be shown by physician's certificate to be unable to appear for examination due to protracted disability.\*† (Sec. 4, 44 Stat. 1163, secs. 4 (i), 604, 48 Stat. 1068, 1103; 47 U.S.C. 84, 154 (i), 604) [Rule 404, as amended Sept. 3, 1935; June 2, 1936, Sept. 22, 1936, Nov. 24, 1936]

**12.32 Code ability to be certified by licensed operator.** An applicant for the class C amateur operator's privileges must have his application signed in the presence of a person authorized to administer oaths (a) by a licensed radiotelegraph operator other than an amateur operator possessing only the class C privileges or former temporary amateur class license, or (b) by a person who can show evidence of employment as a radiotelegraph operator in the Government service of the United States. In either case the radiotelegraph code examiner shall attest to the applicant's ability to send and receive messages in plain language in the International Morse code (5 characters to the word) at a minimum speed of 13 words per minute. The code certification may be omitted if the applicant can show proof of code ability in accordance with § 12.26. (Sec. 4 (i), 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 154 (i)) [Rule 407, FCC, June 16, 1936, 1 F.R. 658]

**12.33 Written examination.** All examinations, including the code tests, must be written in longhand by the applicant.\*† [Rule 415]

**12.34 Grading of examinations.** The percentage that must be obtained as a passing mark in each examination is 75 out of a possible 100. No credit will be given in the grading of papers for experience or knowledge of the code. If an applicant answers only the questions relating to laws, treaties, and regulations by reason of his right to omit other subjects because of having held a recognized class of license, a percentage of 75 out of a possible 100 must be obtained on the questions answered.\*† [Rule 409]

**12.35 Eligibility for reexamination.** An applicant who fails examination for amateur privileges may not take another examination for such privileges within 3 months, except that this section shall not apply to successive examinations at a point named in § 2.66. (Sec. 4 (i), 48 Stat. 1066; 47 U.S.C. 154 (i)) [Rule 411, FCC, Apr. 13, 1937, 2 F.R. 737]

#### PENALTIES

**12.41 Fraudulent procuring of licenses.** Any attempt to obtain an operator's license by fraudulent means, or by attempting to impersonate another, or copying or divulging questions used in examinations, or, if found unqualified or unfit, will constitute a violation of the regulations for which the licensee may suffer suspension of license or be refused a license and/or debarment from further examination for a period not exceeding 2 years at the discretion of the licensing authority.\*† [Rule 412]

\*For statutory citation, see note to § 12.2.

†For source citation, see note to § 12.1.

## SUBPART—AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

## DEFINITIONS

**12.51 Amateur service.** The term “amateur service” means a radio service carried on by amateur stations.\*† [Rule 361]

**12.52 Amateur station.** The term “amateur station” means a station used by an “amateur”, that is, a duly authorized person interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.\*† [Rule 362]

**12.53 Amateur radio communication.** The term “amateur radio communication” means radio communication between amateur radio stations solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.\*† [Rule 365]

## STATION LICENSES

**12.61 Amateur station license.** An amateur station license may be issued only to a licensed amateur radio operator who has made a satisfactory showing of ownership or control of proper transmitting apparatus; Provided, however, That in the case of a military or naval reserve radio station located in approved public quarters and established for training purposes, but not operated by the United States Government, a station license may be issued to the person in charge of such station who may not possess an amateur operator's license.\*† [Rule 366]

**12.62 Amateur stations operated only by amateur operators.** An amateur station may be operated only by a person holding a valid amateur operator's license, and then only to the extent provided for by the class of privileges for which the operator's license is endorsed.\*† [Rule 400]

**12.63 Station licenses; to whom issued.** Amateur radio station licenses shall not be issued to corporations, associations, or other organizations; Provided, however, That in the case of a bona fide amateur radio society<sup>a</sup> a station license may be issued to a licensed amateur radio operator as trustee for such society.\*† [Rule 367]

## LOCATION OF STATIONS

**12.71 Alien-controlled premises.** An amateur radio station shall not be located upon premises controlled by an alien.\*† [Rule 380]

## MOBILE AND PORTABLE STATIONS

**12.81 Mobile stations.** Licenses for mobile stations and portable-mobile stations will not be granted to amateurs for operation on frequencies below 28,000 kilocycles. However, the licensee of a fixed amateur station may operate portable amateur stations (§ 2.10) in accordance with the provisions of §§ 12.131, 12.141, 12.82; and also portable and portable-mobile amateur stations (§§ 2.10, 2.11) on

<sup>a</sup> In the matter of licensing of amateur radio stations on school premises, the Commission directed that the expression “bona fide amateur radio society” as used in § 12.63 be construed to exclude any society that adopts a name suggestive of the name of a commercial school or other business concern. [FCC, Apr. 5, 1938]



authorized amateur frequencies above 28,000 kilocycles in accordance with §§ 12.131, 12.141, but without regard to § 12.82.\* (Sec. 4, 44 Stat. 1163 secs. 4 (i), 604, 48 Stat. 1068, 1103; 47 U.S.C. 84, 154 (i), 604) [Rule 368, FRC, June 22, 1934, as amended June 18, 1935]

**12.82 Portable stations.** Advance notice of all locations in which portable amateur stations will be operated shall be given by the licensee to the inspector in charge of the district in which the station is to be operated. Such notices shall be made by letter or other means prior to any operation contemplated and shall state the station call, name of licensee, the date of proposed operation, and the approximate locations, as by city, town, or county. An amateur station operating under this section shall not be operated during any period exceeding 30 days without giving further notice to the inspector in charge of the radio-inspection district in which the station will be operated. This section does not apply to the operation of portable or portable-mobile amateur stations on frequencies above 28,000 kilocycles authorized to be used by amateur stations. (See § 12.81)\* (Sec. 4, 44 Stat. 1163, secs. 4 (i), 604, 48 Stat. 1068, 1103; 47 U.S.C. 84, 154 (i), 604) [Rule 387, FRC, June 22, 1934, as amended June 18, 1935]

#### USE OF STATIONS

**12.91 Amateur service; exceptions.** Amateur stations shall be used only for amateur service, except that in emergencies or for testing purposes they may be used also for communication with commercial or Government radio stations. In addition, amateur stations may communicate with any mobile radio station which is licensed by the Commission to communicate with amateur stations, and with stations of expeditions which may also be authorized to communicate with amateur stations.\*† [Rule 370]

**12.92 Noncommercial use.** Amateur radio stations shall not be used to transmit or receive messages for hire, nor for communication for material compensation, direct or indirect, paid or promised.\*† [Rule 373]

**12.93 Broadcasting prohibited.** Amateur stations shall not be used for broadcasting any form of entertainment, nor for the simultaneous retransmission by automatic means of programs or signals emanating from any class of station other than amateur.\* [Rule 371, as amended May 9, 1934]

**12.94 Transmission of music.** Amateur stations may be used for the transmission of music for test purposes of short duration in connection with the development of experimental radiotelephone equipment.\*† [Rule 372]

#### ALLOCATION OF FREQUENCIES AND TYPES OF EMISSION

**12.101 Allocation of frequencies.** The following bands of frequencies are allocated exclusively for use by amateur stations:

1,715 to 2,000 kilocycles	28,000 to 30,000 kilocycles
3,500 to 4,000 kilocycles	56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles
7,000 to 7,300 kilocycles	400,000 to 401,000 kilocycles
14,000 to 14,400 kilocycles	

\*† [Rule 374]

\*For statutory citation, see note to § 12.2.



**12.102 Use of frequencies above 110,000 kc.** The licensee of an amateur station may, subject to change upon further order, operate amateur stations on any frequency above 110,000 kc. without separate licenses therefor, Provided:

(a) That such operation in every respect complies with the Commission's rules governing the operation of amateur stations in the amateur service.

(b) That records are maintained of all transmissions in accordance with the provisions of § 12.141.\* [Rule 374a, FRC, June 22, 1934]

**12.103 Frequency bands for telephony.** The following bands of frequencies are allocated for use by amateur stations using radio telephony, type A3 emission:

1,800 to 2,000 kilocycles  
28,500 to 30,000 kilocycles

56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles  
400,000 to 401,000 kilocycles.

(Sec. 4 (i), 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 154 (i)) [Rule 376, FCC, Aug. 17, 1937, 2 F.R. 1781]

**12.104 Additional frequencies for telephony.** Provided the station shall be operated by a person who holds an amateur operator's license endorsed for class A privileges, an amateur radio station may use radiotelephony, type A3 emission, in the following additional bands of frequencies: 3,900 to 4,000 kilocycles; 14,150 to 14,250 kilocycles.\*† [Rule 377]

**12.105 Frequencies allocated for television, facsimile and picture transmission.** The following bands of frequencies are allocated for use by amateur stations for television, facsimile, and picture transmission: 1,715 to 2,000 kilocycles; 56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles.\*† [Rule 378]

**12.106 Individual frequencies not specified in license.** Licensees of amateur stations shall be permitted to use any frequency within the service bands above assigned.\*† [Rule 379]

**12.107 Types of emission.** All bands of frequencies so assigned may be used for radiotelegraphy type A1 emission. Type A2 emission may be used in the following bands of frequencies only: 56,000 to 60,000 kilocycles; 400,000 to 401,000 kilocycles. (Sec. 4 (i), 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 154 (i)) [Rule 375, FCC, Oct. 5, 1937, 2 F.R. 2235]

#### POWER

**12.111 Maximum power input.** Licensees of amateur stations are authorized to use a maximum power input of 1 kilowatt to the plate circuit of the final amplifier stage of an oscillator—amplifier transmitter or to the plate circuit of an oscillator transmitter.\*† [Rule 383]

**12.112 Power supply to transmitter.** Licensees of amateur stations using frequencies below 30,000 kilocycles shall use adequately filtered direct-current power supply for the transmitting equipment to minimize frequency modulation and to prevent the emission of broad signals.† (Sec. 4, 44 Stat. 1163, secs. 4 (i), 604, 48 Stat. 1068, 1103; 47 U.S.C. 84, 154 (i), 604) [Rule 382, as amended June 18, 1935]

## INTERFERENCE

**12.121 Prevention of interference.** Spurious radiations from an amateur transmitter operating on a frequency below 30,000 kilocycles shall be reduced or eliminated in accordance with good engineering practice and shall not be of sufficient intensity to cause interference on receiving sets of modern design which are tuned outside the frequency band of emission normally required for the type of emission employed. In the case of A3 emission, the transmitter shall not be modulated in excess of its modulation capability to the extent that interfering spurious radiations occur, and in no case shall the emitted carrier be amplitude-modulated in excess of 100 percent. Means shall be employed to insure that the transmitter is not modulated in excess of its modulation capability. A spurious radiation is any radiation from a transmitter which is outside the frequency band of emission normal for the type of transmission employed, including any component whose frequency is an integral multiple or sub-multiple of the carrier frequency (harmonics and subharmonics), spurious modulation products, key clicks and other transient effects, and parasitic oscillations. (Sec. 4 (i), 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 154 (i)) [Rule 381, FCC, Aug. 1, 1934, as amended, June 18, 1935]

**12.122 Quiet hours; when interference to broadcast.** In the event that the operation of an amateur radio station causes general interference to the reception of broadcast programs with receivers of modern design, that amateur station shall not operate during the hours from 8 o'clock p. m. to 10:30 p. m., local time, and on Sunday from 10:30 a. m. until 1 p. m., local time, upon such frequency or frequencies as cause such interference.\*† [Rule 385]

## CALL SIGNALS OF AMATEUR STATIONS

**12.131 Transmission of assigned call.** An operator of an amateur station shall transmit its assigned call at least once during each fifteen minutes of operation and at the end of each transmission. In addition, an operator of an amateur portable or portable-mobile radiotelegraph station shall transmit immediately after the call of the station, the break sign (BT) followed by the number of the amateur call area in which the portable or portable-mobile amateur station is then operating, as for example:

Example 1: Portable or portable-mobile amateur station operating in the third amateur call area calls a fixed amateur station: W1ABC W1ABC DE W2DEF BT3 W2DEF BT3 W2DEF BT3 AR

Example 2: Fixed amateur station answers the portable or portable-mobile amateur station: W2DEF W2DEF W2DEF DE W1ABC W1ABC W1ABC K

Example 3: Portable or portable-mobile amateur station calls a portable or portable-mobile amateur station: W3GHI W3GHI W3GHI DE W4JKL BT4 W4JKL BT4 W4JKL BT4 AR

If telephony is used, the call sign of the station shall be followed by an announcement of the amateur call area in which the portable or

\*For statutory citation, see note to § 12.2.

†For source citation, see note to § 12.1.

portable-mobile station is operating. (Sec. 4 (i), 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 154 (i)) [Rule 384, FRC, June 22, 1934]

**12.132 Call signals, United States Naval Reserve.** In the case of an amateur licensee whose station is licensed to a regularly commissioned or enlisted member of the United States Naval Reserve, the Commandant of the naval district in which such reservist resides may authorize in his discretion the use of the call-letter prefix "N", in lieu of the prefix "W", or "K", assigned in the license issued by the Commission, provided that such "N" prefix shall be used only when operating in the frequency bands 1,715–2,000 kilocycles, 3,500–4,000 kilocycles, 56,000–60,000 kilocycles, and 400,000–401,000 kilocycles in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Navy Department. (Sec. 4 (i), 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 154 (i)) [Rule 384a, FCC, Sept. 22, 1936, 1 F.R. 1540]

#### LOGS

**12.141 Requirements; maintenance of station log.** Each licensee of an amateur station shall keep an accurate log of station operation to be available upon request by authorized Government representatives as follows:

(a) The date and time of each transmission. (The date need only be entered once for each day's operation. The expression "time of each transmission" means the time of making a call and need not be repeated during the sequence of communication which immediately follows; however, an entry shall be made in the log when "signing off" so as to show the period during which communication was carried on.)

(b) The name of the person manipulating the transmitting key of a radiotelegraph transmitter or the name of the person operating a transmitter of any other type (type A3 or A4 emission) with statement as to type of emission. (The name need only be entered once in the log, provided, the log contains a statement to the effect that all transmissions were made by the person named, except where otherwise stated. The name of any person who operates the station shall be entered in the proper space for his transmission.)

(c) Call letters of the station called. (This entry need not be repeated for calls made to the same station during any sequence of communication, provided, the time of "signing off" is given.)

(d) The input power to the oscillator or to the final amplifier stage where an oscillator amplifier transmitter is employed. (This need be entered only once, provided the input power is not changed.)

(e) The frequency band used. (This information need be entered only once in the log for all transmissions until there is a change in frequency to another amateur band.)

(f) The location of a portable or portable-mobile station at the time of each transmission. (This need be entered only once, provided the location of the station is not changed. However, suitable entry shall be made in the log upon changing location, showing the type of vehicle or mobile unit in which the station is operated, and the approximate geographical location of the station at the time of operation.)



(g) The message traffic handled. (If record communications are handled in regular message form, a copy of each message sent and received shall be entered in the log or retained on file for at least 1 year.)\* [Rule 386, FRC, June 22, 1934]

## PART 13—COMMERCIAL RADIO OPERATORS

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### SUBPART—ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

**Section 13.1 Applications; form, place of filing, renewals.** Application Form No. 756 for operator's license, except amateur, may be obtained from the Commission or from the office of any inspector. Upon completion of the forms they shall be returned either in person or by mail to the inspector in charge of the radio inspection district in which the applicant desires to be examined, where the final arrangements shall be made. If the applicant desires to be examined in Washington, the form shall be returned to the Commission, at Washington, D. C. If the application is for renewal of license, and the service requirements of §§ 13.31–13.36 are fulfilled, the renewal license may be issued by mail from the office which originally issued the license sought to be renewed. Applications for renewal of license may also be obtained and submitted by personally appearing at any point where

\*For statutory citation, see note to § 12.2.